Abstract

A brain-protective agent containing an NF-κB decoy. In brain diseases, the brain can be particularly effectively protected against brain disorders (for example, cerebral vasospasm following a subrachnoidal hemorrhage and apoptosis of the nerve cells following a cerebrovasucular accident or serious head injury) caused by the undesired activation of cytokines or cell adhesion factors which are regulated by NF-κB by administering the brain-protective agent containing an NF-κB decoy, i.e., acompound antadonistic specifically to a nucleic acid to which NF-κB binds.